

AGREEMENT WITH CARRANZA FORCES

MEXICAN TROOPS WILL BE ALLOWED TO CROSS BORDER LINE.

PLAN TO CATCH BANDITS

American Government Expects Hearty Co-operation of Carranza Forces in Hunt For Villa.

Washington.—The United States Government entered into a formal agreement with the de facto government of Mexico under which the American troops will cross the border to hunt down Villa and his bandits with the expectation of hearty co-operation from the Carranza forces.

Secretary Lansing made public the text of a note, accepting General Carranza's proposal for a reciprocal arrangement between the two Governments and announcing that the United States held this arrangement to be now in force and binding upon both parties. General Funston will carry out his task under agreement.

Official announcement was awaited that the American forces had crossed the border. Plans for the troop movements have gone ahead without regard to the diplomatic exchanges. Mr. Lansing also made public a statement issued in the name of President Wilson, reiterating that every step being taken by the administration was based on the deliberate intention to preclude the possibility of armed intervention in Mexico. It follows:

"In order to remove any apprehension that may exist either in the United States or in Mexico, the President has authorized me to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to infringe in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic.

"On the contrary, what is now being done, is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention."

The note to Carranza defines the terms of the agreement beyond the possibility of misconstruction. In brief it provides that where conditions arise on the Mexican side of the border similar to those at Columbus which led to the orders to General Funston, to enter Mexico, the same privilege will be accorded to the Mexican de facto Government without the necessity of a further exchange of views. It is clearly stated, however, that the bandits to be pursued on American soil by Mexican troops must have come from the American side, committed depredations on the Mexican side and fled back again to United States territory. There is no such instance on record in recent years.

Officials of the Mexican Embassy here were jubilant over the acceptance of General Carranza's proposal by the United States. The Ambassador designate Eliseo Arredondo, withheld comment pending advice from his chief, but other officials made no secret of their entire satisfaction with the American note. It was transmitted promptly to General Carranza. Some officials said that while a few extreme radicals among Carranza adherents might show opposition to the agreement, this element would not be important, nor would it influence the relations between the two governments.

To prevent any war munitions from reaching Villa from the United States the Treasury Department instructed its collectors at San Francisco, Nogales and Los Angeles to place an embargo on shipments of arms and ammunition through those points into Mexico. The embargo effects the principal commercial gateways into Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California and is regarded as sufficient in extent to make certain that Villa will not be supplied from this country.

The whole matter is in General Funston's hands. He is planning carefully his moves on the huge chess board of northern Mexico, where he is to match his wits with Villa. His deliberation, officers here say, is calculated to make certain the result before the first shot is fired.

12,000 Troops on Border.

Columbus, N. M.—Approximately 12,000 troops with 40 mountain and field gun batteries were on the border between Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, a line about 200 miles long. A little more than one-third was cavalry.

Plenty of Troops on Border.

San Antonio, Texas.—A sufficient force is now gathered at the Mexican border under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, to begin pursuit of Francisco Villa, it was announced by Major General Frederick Funston.

The general said that only the completion of plans for backing up the expeditionary forces now was needed. He was non-committal, however, as to the time needed to accomplish this.

FUNSTON'S PLANS ARE KEPT SECRET

RIGID CENSORSHIP REGARDING MOVEMENT AGAINST VILLA AND BANDITS.

THREE REGIMENTS ARE SENT

No Call For National Guard is Contemplated.—Troops May Have Crossed Border.

Washington.—Secrecy regarding General Funston's plans for moving against Villa and his bandits has been so rigidly enforced at the war department that even high officials of the government are in doubt as to whether American troops actually had crossed the Mexican border.

Secretary Baker announced that the Twenty-third Infantry, now at Galveston, Tex., had been ordered to El Paso because of fear of Mexican attacks felt in many towns along the border. The regiment, about 1,000 strong, will be stationed at points designated by General Funston.

The order to the Twenty-third, the Secretary said, was the only important development of the day of which the department had any knowledge, and that nothing had come from any other source indicating that the advance guard of the expeditionary force was already on Mexican soil. He said he would make known the fact that the expedition was on its way just as soon as the news reached him.

Questioned as to the messages that had come, the Secretary admitted that there was nothing directly denying reports that the border had been crossed. He said he had nothing to add to or detract from his previous statement that General Funston had full authority to proceed whenever he was ready. The secretary emphasized the fact that any steps taken by the army would be in full recognition of Mexican sovereignty. He declined to discuss further the question of what action the de facto government might take as a result of the sending of American troops in pursuit of the bandits.

NEW BLOW AT FRENCH LINES.

Germans Smash in Aisne Salient, and Push on Toward Fort.

London.—A new stroke has been delivered by the German forces in their attempts to test the French lines west of the Verdun sector. This was delivered on the Aisne front, eleven miles northwest of Rheims, where French positions south and southwest of Ville-aux-Bois were attacked by Saxon regiments.

Along a front of more than three-quarters of a mile the Kaiser's troops penetrated for a depth of two-thirds of a mile, according to Berlin, which states that 737 men and officers were taken prisoners and some small artillery captured, all at small loss.

Norwegian Silius Torpedoed.

Paris.—Seven of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was torpedoed and sunk were Americans. The Silius left New York on Feb. 4 for Havre. The Petit Parisien says that one of the Americans on the Silius suffered serious injuries of the legs and was taken to the Pasteur Hospital. He is John Hartmann, 18 years old. It is reported that Captain Syvertsen of the Silius was drowned, and that two sailors are missing. The remaining members of the crew were saved.

Army Auto Trucks in Use.

Washington.—The campaign in northern Mexico to capture Francisco Villa will see the formation of the first auto-truck companies to be organized for the United States Army, according to a statement made by Colonel A. L. Smith, the depot quartermaster stationed in this city.

W. C. Robinson, Aviator, Killed.

Grinnell, Iowa.—W. C. Robinson, an aviator, was killed when a biplane in which he was trying for an altitude record fell from a height of 13,000 feet.

Governor Regrets Move.

Vera Cruz.—General Heriberto Jara, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, when informed of the intention of the United States Government to send troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, took a grave and regretful view of the situation.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Private James P. Taylor, Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry, wounded at Columbus, N. M., March 9, in the Villa riot, died March 10.

Mexicans have put a ban on all American newspapers.

The first aero squadron, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, will be a part of the expeditionary force against Villa.

The British fleet auxiliary Fauvette, a vessel of 2,644 tons, has been lost together with 14 members of her crew by striking a mine off the east coast of England.

The total losses of the French, according to General Gallieni's statement, has reached 2,500,000, while the British up to the present have lost 800,000.



- 1—Where Villa and his band crossed boundary and attacked town of Columbus, N. M.
- 2—Villa raiders reported to have again crossed boundary west of Columbus.
- 3—Thirteenth United States cavalry pursues Villa raiders 15 miles south of boundary.

VILLA RAIDS COLUMBUS EXPLAINS POSITION TAKEN

VILLA AND 500 MEN CROSS BORDER AND RAID AMERICAN TOWN.

U. S. Troopers Follow Villa Band Across Border.—Washington Behind Col. Slocum's Action.

Columbus, N. M.—Francisco Villa, outlawed Mexican bandit, raided United States territory. With 500 men he attacked Columbus, killed at least 16 Americans and fired many buildings before he was driven back across the international border.

Not less than 250 troopers of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry followed the Villa band into Mexico. Reports to Col. H. J. Slocum, commanding United States troops at this point, stated that Villa had made a stand 15 miles south of the border where spirited fighting ensued. In this engagement an unnamed private was killed and Capt. George Williams, adjutant of the Thirteenth Cavalry was wounded.

The raid on American territory proved costly to the bandit chieftain. The bodies of 18 bandits, including Pablo Lopez, second in command, had been gathered and burned before noon and troopers reported and undetermined number of dead still lying in the brush. Led to the attack under the slogan:

"Death to the Americans," Villa's followers fought with desperation. Just before dawn they crept along ditches, skirting the United States cavalry camp and rushed the sleeping town, firing heavily.

The first volley brought American troopers into almost instant action. While a portion of the raiders engaged the cavalry, others began applying the torch and shooting American civilians who ventured from the buildings. Lights in homes and public buildings immediately became targets for snipers posted at Villa's direction. Other bandits creeping close to American homes, enticed a number of civilians into the open with English spoken invitations. A number of fatalities are attributed to this ruse.

Stores were looted, oil was poured upon frame structures, and the match applied by still other bandits. The postoffice was raided, furniture smashed, but the looters secured only one small registered package.

The casualties of the Thirteenth Cavalry in the fighting at Columbus were seven killed and six wounded. Villa's total losses in the day's fight were estimated in excess of 100 killed and twice as many wounded.

American soldiers killed: Frank Kendall, horse shoer, Troop K; Sergeant Marg A. Dobbs, machine gun troop; Corporal Paul Simon; Sergeant John Nievorgel, band; Corporal Harry Wiswall, Troop G; Fred A. Griffin, private, Troop K.

The wounded: Jesse P. Taylor, Troop F; Thomas Butler, Troop F; Theodore Kalkorke, Troop L; Michael Barmazel, machine gun troop; John Yarbrough, Troop K; James Verner, Troop M; John Keogh, Troop G; Lieut. C. C. Benson, Troop G.

The known civilian dead: A. L. Ritchie, hotel proprietor; Walter Walker, customs rider; Milton James, Mrs. Milton James, J. S. Dean, C. C. Miller, druggist; W. R. Walker, guest Central hotel; J. J. Moore, merchant.

British Asked for Information.

Washington.—The United States has asked Great Britain for a copy of the confidential instructions to commanders of British merchant vessels, which Germany claims prove that merchantmen armed ostensibly for defensive purposes have orders to act offensively against German and Austrian submarines.

Squarely Behind Slocum.

Washington.—Washington stands squarely behind Colonel Slocum in sending cavalry into Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws who raided Columbus, N. M., murdering American soldiers and citizens. Secretary Lansing informed the de facto government of Mexico through Eliseo Arredondo, its Ambassador designate here, that he trusted no objection would be made to the action of the American troops, they having followed what is known in military circles as a "hot trail."

SHE WILL RESPECT INTERNATIONAL LAW IF GREAT BRITAIN WILL.

Bernstorff Hands Lansing Formal Review.—President Wilson is Considering Next Step to Take.

Washington.—Germany made a further explanation to the United States of the position it has taken in regard to armed merchant vessels of the Entente Allies.

Count von Bernstorff handed Secretary Lansing a formal memorandum which, after reviewing the events leading up to Germany's recent decision to treat armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers, conceded that existing international law does not regulate the use of submarines, indicated a willingness to conduct undersea warfare in accordance with the law prevailing at the outbreak of the war providing Great Britain and her Allies would regard the same laws, and expressed the hope that the people of the United States, remembering the long-existing friendly relations between the two nations, would appreciate the German position. The memorandum was submitted to President Wilson shortly after its receipt. It will be considered, together with other documents from the German Government in determining what shall be the next step of the United States in the submarine negotiations.

COL. H. J. SLOCUM



In command of the Thirteenth cavalry at Columbus, N. M., who sent soldiers across the border in pursuit of Villa and his bandits.

CAN AFFORD PROTECTION.

Washington.—Approximately a billion and a half dollars for new ships and an annual upkeep charge of \$760,000,000 is what Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, estimates it would cost to carry out the navy general board's recommendation that the American navy should equal the most powerful fleet afloat by not later than 1925.

The admiral's estimate was given in testimony before the house naval committee. Representative Callaway called attention to reports that Great Britain had added nearly a million tons to her fighting ships since the war began. He asked if the situation was not "hopeless." Admiral Fletcher thought not, adding that judging by its great wealth, the United States could well afford to give its interests the same protection that other nations thought necessary.

Brandels Public Hearings End.

Washington.—Public hearings on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, were terminated by the judiciary subcommittee of the senate. The inquiry has been in progress for a month. The subcommittee gave no indication as to when it would report to the judiciary committee. Testimony of 39 witnesses was taken during the investigation. George R. Nutter, of the Brandeis law firm, was present to be heard but was not called.

AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS BORDER

PRESIDENT ORDERS UNITED STATES TROOPS TO CAPTURE OR KILL VILLA.

AID CARRANZA GOVERNMENT

General Funston Will Lead 5,000 Men on Expedition Into Mexican Territory.

Washington.—American troops were ordered across the Mexican border by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and his bandits dead or alive. Under the direction if not actually the leadership of General Funston, who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo single-handed, American columns are moving into Mexico. They go to meet about 3,000 guerrilla troops in a mountainous region from which Carranza troops have fled.

Whether this long-deferred armed action which begins purely as a punitive measure to clear northern Mexico of menacing bandit bands over which General Carranza has no control shall grow into a general armed intervention or occupation in Mexico, depends in a large measure upon General Carranza and the Mexican people.

It begins with President Wilson's declaration that it is entirely in aid of the Carranza Government and without thought of aggression. This statement prepared by the President himself, was given out at the White House:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays.

"This can be done and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that Republic."

President Wilson's decision to depart from the policy of watchful waiting, hastened by the Columbus massacre, was announced after it had been unanimously approved by the Cabinet and Administration leaders in Congress. The President's position was explained fully to the latter, who agreed that he would not be embarrassed at this time by discussions of a minority which might arouse trouble in Mexico.

After a brief Cabinet meeting at which the President was described as being as determined to eliminate Villa as he was to eliminate Huerta, Secretary Baker hurried to the War Department and his first act in office sent orders to the border troops.

Soon after the Army general staff assembled and conferred over the plans, long drawn and perfected since the Mexican situation loomed up as a disturbed to the peace of the United States.

General Funston telegraphed, urging utmost secrecy of the Army's plans. The border is honeycombed with Mexican spies, and it was agreed that the expedition would be pushed to success by keeping Villa and his men ignorant of its movements. It is possible that no correspondents will be permitted to accompany the columns. At any rate a strict censorship will be imposed.

800 Roughriders Ready.

Dallas, Texas.—A regiment of rough riders, organized in advance of the Mexican crisis, is awaiting acceptance by the Government, according to E. W. Edwards, a Dallas business man and veteran of the Spanish-American war. The regiment which Mr. Edwards organized is called the "Texas Mavericks," and is composed of 800 men.

American Rancher Killed.

Bisbee, Ariz.—An American rancher was killed when a band of approximately 200 Mexican bandits crossed the border southeast of Osborne Junction, Ariz., according to reports reaching here.

The German casualties, as reported in a dispatch from London, are officially stated to be 2,667,372.

Headed for Mormon Colony.

El Paso, Texas.—Villa is headed directly for Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, in order to attack the 500 Mormons settled in that section, according to a report received at Juarez by General Gaviro, from General Bertaini.

Carranza Troops Near Border.

Columbus, N. M.—Twelve hundred Carranza troops, flying a black and white flag to distinguish them so that American soldiers would not mistake them for bandits, reached Palomas, six miles south of Columbus.

Villa Contemplated Invasion.

Columbus, N. M.—An invitation to Gen. Emiliano Zapata to march north and join in an attack on the United States was sent by General Villa in January, according to a copy of a letter found among Villa's captured papers. "I shall not expend another shell on brother Mexicans," Villa wrote in the letter, "but will prepare and organize to attack the Americans on their own soil and let them know that Mexico is a land of the free and the tomb of thornless crowns and traitors."

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your druggist or at the store. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.—Adv.

No Good.

"How do you like the way this Lady Macbeth murders sleep?"
"Bah! She can't even kill time."

DRINK LOTS OF WATER TO FLUSH THE KIDNEYS

Eat Less Meat and Take Salts for Backache or Bladder Trouble—Neutralize Acids.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

Appropriate Ejaculation.

"Here somebody says that insanity is caused by bad teeth."
"By gum!"

STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapiesin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

The Result.

"His wife made a man of him."
"He looks like a homestead job."—Baltimore American.